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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Thursday,	4 41	7 11	
5 Friday,	4 42	7 11	For July, 1839.
6 Saturday,	4 43	7 11	h. m.
7 Sunday,	4 43	7 11	Last 4 12 3 morn.
8 Monday,	4 44	7 10	New 10 3 30 even.
9 Tuesday,	4 45	7 10	First 18 9 51 morn.
10 Wednesday	4 45	7 9	Full 25 11 10 morn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Hast thou sounded the depths of yonder sea?
And counted the sands that under it be?
Hast thou measured the height of heaven above?
Then may'st thou mete out a mother's love.

Hast thou talked with the blessed of leading on
To the throne of God some wandering son?
Hast thou witnessed the angel's bright employ?
Then may'st thou speak of a mother's joy.

Evening and morn hast thou watched the bee
Go forth on her errands of industry?
The hive for herself had gathered and toiled,
But the mother's cares are all for her child.

Hast thou gone with the traveller's thought afar,
From pole to pole, and from star to star?
Then dost—but on ocean, earth or sea,
The heart of a mother has gone with thee.

There is not a grand inspiring thought,
There is not a truth by wisdom taught,
There is not a feeling, pure and high,
That may not be read in a mother's eye.

There are teachings on earth, and sky, and air,
The heavens the glory of God declare;
But louder than voice beneath, above,
He is heard to speak through a mother's love.

THE NURSERY TALE.

Oh, did you not hear in your nursery,
The tale that the gossips tell?
Of the two young girls that came to drink
At a certain Fairy well?

The words of the youngest were as sweet
As the smile of her ruby lip,
But the tongue of the eldest seemed to move
As if venom were on her lip!

At the well a beggar accosted them,
(A sprite in a mortal disguise,)
The eldest spoke with a scornful brow,
The youngest with a tearful eye;

Cried the Fairy, "Whosoever you speak, sweet girl,
Pure gems from your lips shall fall;"
"But whosoever you utter a word, proud maid,
From your tongue shall a serpent fall."

And have you not met with these sisters,
In the haunts of the old and young?
The first with her pure and unsullied lip,
The last with her serpent tongue?

Yes—the first is Good Nature—diamonds bright
On the darkest theme she throws;
And the last is Slander—leaving the slime
Of the snake wherever she goes.

From the Constellation.

GENIUS *vs.* MONEY.

Money is cherished, loved and adored;
Man with it plentiful is highly encored;
Genius without it, still lingers in night,
Not giving the world its luminous light.
How long will it darken our pathway to-day,
Not blessing the nations, with its starlike ray?
Gold is a god we worship and love;
Genius endowed, doth come from above;
Gold we dig from the bowels of earth;
Genius hath claim to Heavenly birth.
If you love that the more, that's dug from below,
Still will you not love what God doth bestow.

D.

From the Ladies Companion.

The Cheat,

OR THE OLD MAN OUTDONE.

Well, Julia, suppose I ask your father any how, his refusal cannot make things much worse than they are at present. Suspense, Julia, is the cause of the most miserable feelings.—

'We must not be hasty, Robert, our situation requires caution, by a little management we may possibly succeed, gloomy as the prospect appears to be. Now don't say any thing to pa about it yet—I had much rather you would not. The best possible way for us to accomplish our wishes is not to advance too soon.'

'Too soon—too soon, Julia. Have we not waited two years and more? and have you not been preaching the same doctrine of 'too soon' all the while? Too soon, indeed?

Well, now, don't be angry; throw that frown from your countenance, and look pleasant and we'll immediately set about some plan by which to effect what you so much desire. Come, smile away your anger,—the skies of love are sometimes clear.'

Robert Moultrie had loved Julia Hallowell, and she had loved him; about four years and more had passed since they had agreed, come weal, come woe, they would trudge through life together. Two long, long years! no wonder is why Julia had not hers. Two years would seem to be an eternity to wait upon the eve of bliss and to delay the happy consummation.

Julia's father was a wealthy shipper of the port of Charleston, South Carolina.—Some old inhabitant may remember the firm of Hallowell & Hodington. He was an upright and honorable man; but withal, an old colonial aristocrat, whose ipse dixit was law supreme wherever his power could be exercised.

Robert Moultrie was a clerk in his counting-room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence, though far above the pittance allowed for the services of young men similarly situated, and amply sufficient to warrant him in assuming the expenses of a family, did not elevate him to that importance in society which would justify him in presuming upon the hand and heart of the daughter of a wealthy shipper.

The character of the young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was as much respected for his talents as his correct deportment; but (*but* is a wicked word) the curse of Gingaukin was on him, *he was poor.*

Robert had been in the counting room of Mr. Hallowell since he was 14 years of age; he had grown up in his family and by the side of his lovely heiress, who had been promised to a thing of wealth and show; that thing was in the Indies, amassing riches to lay at the feet of his beautiful bride, but his soul had on it the stain of dishonor, and Julia had vowed before God he should never call her wife. Mr. Hallowell knew that Robert generally attended his daughter to church, went and came with her when she visited her friends, and so on; but he never dreamed that the wily Cupid was witching his darts successfully in the bosom of both; and the arrows of the little God were firmly fixed, and he dealt out the silken cord until they were far out upon the sea of love, too far to proceed or return without each other.

'Do tell me, Robert, what is the matter with you? I have been a witness to your downcast looks and sorrowful appearance until I have grown melancholy myself.—What's the matter, boy?

This question was asked by Mr. Hallowell one day, when he and Robert were in the counting room alone; and if any individual has ever passed through the like fiery trial, he can have some idea of Robert's feelings when the man whose daughter he loved, and was contriving the best plan to get from him, addressed him in such kind and affectionate language. It went too deep, however, into the secrets of Robert's bosom for him to return a quick reply. Mr. Hallowell plainly saw that something was working upon his mind that made him unhappy, and he wished if possible to remove the cause: he urged a candid revelation of all that affected his feelings, and promised his assistance to relieve him to whatever it required. Robert succeeded, however, in putting him off for that time, and trembled at the thought when at their next meeting he related the matter to Julia.

'I thought,' said she, laughing, 'you were not so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to be; now that was a stumper, Robert. Why did you not tell him? Why did you not? Ha! ha!'

'Julia, do you think he suspects us?'

'Not a whit more than he does the King of the French!'

'Well, Julia, to tell the truth about the matter, I left you this morning with the intention of telling him all about our affection for each other; and if he refused, I was determined to act for myself without your father's advice; but when I came before him I felt something in my throat choking me, and I could scarcely talk to him about business, much less about love affairs.'

The lovers met often, and the voyage from the Indies being threatened, it became necessary that they should prepare for the trials that seemed to await them. In short, Mr. Hallowell was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of his clerk's unhappiness more for the good of the young man than he cared about the unimportant mistakes made by him in his accounts. The next opportunity that offered he repeated his former question and insisted on an immediate reply. Robert stuttered and stammered a good deal, and at last came out with it:

'I am attached to a young lady in the city, Sir, and have reason to believe that she is as much attached to me, but there is an obstacle in the way, and——'

'Aye, indeed. And does the obstacle amount to more than a thousand dollars?—If it does not you shall not want it. I'll fit you up a check now. Have all the parties consented?'

'Why, sir, the cause of my—the reason—the—that is—the cause of my uneasiness is, I am afraid her father will not consent.'

'Will not consent! why? who is he? refer him to me, I'll settle the matter.'

'He is a rich man, sir, and I am not rich.'

'His daughter loves you, does she?'

'I think—I—yes, sir.'

'She says she does, any how, don't she?'

'Why, I—yes—she—she—yes, sir, she has said as much.'

'Is the old fellow very rich?'

'I think, sir, he is tolerably well off.'

'And he won't consent? By the powers of love he must be an old Turk. He won't buy? Here, give me his name, I'll soon settle the matter; but stop, has he any thing against you? Is he acquainted with your character? Does he know me?'

Here the old gentleman went over a string of questions which Robert felt no disposition to answer, and which it is not worth while to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in the possession of a check for one thousand dollars, a letter of introduction to Parson Green of the Presbyterian Church, and the following advice from the lips of his father-in-law in perspective. He was to run away with the girl—to use his (Mr. Hallowell's) carriage, and George, his black waiter was to drive it and so forth.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given, and before dark the parties were before Parson Green, whose scruples of conscience were quieted by the introductory letter. They were soon pronounced husband and wife, jumped into the carriage, followed by the blessings of Parson Green, whose fee was a small part of the thousand dollar check. George was directed to drive the carriage to a rich old childless uncle of Robert's, who lived about five miles from the city, to whom the secret was told. The old man tho't the joke too good an one not to be enjoyed, and sent out for some of his neighbors. Midnight found the jovial assembly destroying the good things aunt had provided, and laughing over the trick so successfully played upon the wealthiest shipper of the south.

Early next morning, Robert and Mrs. Moultrie were attended by their uncle and aunt to the house of Mr. Hallowell, the young couple anxious, for the effervescence of a father's wrath to be over, and the antiquated pair to witness the reception and to act as modificators on the question. They were met by Mr. Hallowell, whose first words were:

'You young rogue, you; little did I know how my advice was to act upon me. Well, Robert, he added, laughing heartily, you caught me that time, and you deserve to be rewarded for the generalship you have displayed. Here my boy, my son, I suppose I must say, here is a deed for property worth eleven thousand dollars and from henceforth you are my partner in business.'

Trick by a Quack.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star relates the following anecdote in a recent letter:

"A quack doctor, of no very equivocal caste, went to the levee, when some knights were to be made: Each gentleman handed the Lord Chamberlain a card on which was written his Christian and surname.—This Mr. Aldis did as they did, knelt down, got the royal accolade and rose up "Sir Charles Aldis." It was impossible to unknight him, and Sir Charles the scamp remains. It was George the Fourth who gave him the title, and never was a man, a monarch, more annoyed when the mistake was discovered; for on the very walls of St. James' Palace was pasted, the next day, square bills recommending Sir Charles Aldis' Pills which contain no mercury."

Anecdote.—Some years ago, an old gentleman of the name of Pope, a magistrate of the county, and another gentleman were candidates for the office of County Court Clerk in one of the counties of Eastern Virginia. The votes being equally divided, it was proposed by the opposing candidate, with the acquiescence of the whole Bench, that Mr. Pope should himself vote, (all confidently expecting that motives of delicacy would restrain him from voting for himself.) The old gentleman stroked his chin, hemmed several times, and squaring himself in his chair, sung out, "I'd rather not vote, but as you insist on it, I vote for old Pope—*he's the fittest man!*"

A new way to get Married.—A lady being engaged in a theological dispute with a gentleman, convinced him she was right; still he was unwilling to acknowledge himself vanquished, and proposed to wager, if she would allow him to name the conditions. To this the lady assented. 'Then,' said the gentleman, 'I will wager myself against you.' The lady seeing no method of escape, conceited that the clergyman in the neighborhood should be sent for, who soon united them in the chains of Hymen. Query. Who won the wager?

Solon enacted that children who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens. He, however, excepted from this rule those children whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood.

A Steam Ferry Boat at Alton, (Ill.) uses the extra power of her engine to run a pair of mill-stones. She thus grinds one hundred bushels of corn per day involuntarily. This beats the Downeasters.—[*Cincinnati Sun.*

ORIGIN OF THE MORMON BIBLE.

The *Boston Recorder* contains the following singular development of the origin and history of the Mormon Bible. It accounts most satisfactorily for the existence of the book, a fact which heretofore it has been hard to explain. It was difficult to imagine how a work containing so many indications of being the work of a cultivated mind, should be connected with a knavery so impudent and a superstition so gross as that which must have characterized the founders of this pretended religious sect.—The present narrative, which, independently of the attestations annexed, appears to be by no means improbable, was procured from the writer by the Rev. Mr. Stow, of Holliston, who remarks that he has had occasion to come in contact with Mormonism in its grossest forms. It was communicated by him for publication in the Recorder.—*Boston Advertiser.*

ORIGIN OF THE BOOK OF MORMON OR GOLDEN BIBLE.

As this book has excited much attention and has been put, by a certain new sect, in the place of the sacred Scriptures, I deem it a duty which I owe to the Public to state what I know touching its origin. That its claims to divine origin are wholly unfounded, needs no proof to a mind unperverted by the grossest delusions. That any same persons should rank it any higher than any other merely human composition, is a matter of the greatest astonishment; yet it is received as divine by some who dwell in enlightened New England, and even by those who have sustained the character of devoted christians. Learning recently that Mormonism has found its way into a church in Massachusetts and has impregnated some of its members with its gross delusions so that excommunication has become necessary, I am determined to delay no longer doing what I can to strip the mask from this monster of sin, and to lay open this pit of abominations.

Rev. Solomon Spaulding to whom I was united in marriage in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was distinguished for a lively imagination and a great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage, he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place we removed to New Salem, in Ashtabula county, Ohio; sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated upon Conneaut creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health sunk, and he was laid aside from active labours. In the town of New Salem, there are numerous mounds and forts supposed by many to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct. These ancient relics arrest the attention of the new settlers and become objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found and other articles, evincing great skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man, and passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these developements of antiquity; and in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his lively imagination, he conceived the idea of giving *an historical sketch of this long lost race.* Their extreme antiquity of course would lead him to write in the *most ancient style*, and as the Old Testament is the most ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as near as possible. His sole object in writing this *historical romance* was to amuse himself and his neighbors. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at Detroit occurred near the same time, and I recollect the date well from that circumstance. As he progressed in his narrative the neighbors would come from time to time to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. It claimed to have been written by *one of the lost nations*, and to have been *recovered from the earth*, and assumed the title of "Manuscript Found." The neighbors would often inquire how Mr. S. progressed in deciphering "the manuscript," and when he had a sufficient portion prepared he would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read.

He was enabled from his acquaintance with the classics and ancient history, to introduce many *singular names*, which were particulary noticed by the people, and could be easily recognised by them. Solomon Spaulding had a brother John Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with this work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read.

From New Salem we removed to Pittsburg, Pa. Here Mr. S. found an acquaintance and friend in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr. P., who was very much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it a long time, and informed Mr. S. that if he would make out a title page and preface he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. S. refused to do; for reasons which I cannot state. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, was at that time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and as Rigdon himself has frequently stated. Here he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and to copy it if he chose. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all who were connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to the author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington county, Pa., where Mr. S. deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands and was preserved carefully. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. McKenstry, of Monson, Mass. with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the "Book of Mormon" came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr. Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the "Manuscript Found" was written. A woman-preacher appointed the meeting, and in the meeting, read, and repeated copious extracts from the "Book of Mormon." The historical part was immediately recognised by all the older inhabitants as the identical work of Mr. S. in which they had been so deeply interested years before. Mr. John Spaulding was present, who is an eminently pious man, and recognized the work of his brother. He was amazed, afflicted that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears, and he arose on the spot, expressed to the meeting his deep sorrow and regret that the writings of his sainted brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking.

The excitement in New Salem became so great that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. Philastus Hulbert one of their number to repair to this place and to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible to satisfy their own minds, and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Dr. Hulbert brought with him an introduction and request for the manuscript, signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright, and others, with all of whom I was acquainted, as they were my old neighbors when I resided in New Salem.

I am sure nothing could grieve my husband more were he yet living than the use which has been made of his work. The air of enthusiasm which was thrown about the composition doubtless engendered the idea of converting it to purposes of delusion. This historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions and extracts from the Sacred Scriptures, has been construed into a new Bible, and palmed upon a company of poor deluded fanatics as divine. I have given the previous brief narration, that this work of deep deception and wickedness may be searched to the foundation, and its author exposed to the contempt and execration he so justly deserves.

MATILDA DAVISON.

Rev. S. Spaulding was the first husband of the narrator of the above history. Since his decease she has been married to the second husband by the name of Davison. She is now residing in this place; is a woman of irreproachable character, and an humble Christian, and her testimony is worthy of implicit confidence.

A. ELY, D. D.
Pastor Cong. Church in Monson.
A. B. AUSTIN,
Principal of Monson Academy.
Monson, (Mass.) April 1, 1839.

Interesting Facts.—The first decked vessel ever built within the limits of the old United States, was constructed on the banks of the Hudson, by Adrian Block, in the summer of 1614. She was called a yacht, and her first voyage was made through Hell Gate, into the Sound, and as far east as Cape Cod, by the Vineyard passage. It was in this voyage that Block Island was discovered. Within the first 46 years after the settlement of Massachusetts, there were built in Boston and its vicinity, 730 vessels, varying from 6 to 250 tons in burthen.—One of these the Blessing of the Bay, a bark of 30 tons, was built in 1631. The celebrated English patriot and divine, Hugh Peters, caused a vessel of 300 tons to be constructed at Salem, in 1641. The first schr. ever launched is said to have been built at Cape Ann in 1714. Her name is not known. In 1713, Connecticut had but 2 brigs, 20 sloops, and a few smaller craft, employing but 120 seamen; while Massachusetts, about the same time, had 492 vessels, the tonnage of which was 28,406, and employed 3493 seamen. The first ensign ever shown by a regular American man-of-war, was hoisted on board the frigate Alfred, in the Delaware, by the hands of Paul Jones, in the latter part of December, 1775. What this ensign was is not precisely known, as the present national colors were not formally adopted until 1777. The first regular American cruiser that went to sea, was the Lexington, a little brig of 14 guns, commanded by Captain John Barry, of Philadelphia. She sailed some time in the winter of 1776. The first American man-of-war that got to sea after the adoption of our present form of government, was the Ganges. She was originally an Indiaman, but was purchased by the government and converted into a cruiser, having an armament of 24 guns. She sailed in May, 1798, under the command of Captain Richard Dale, who was first lieutenant of the Bon Homme Richard, when that ship captured the Serapis. The Constellation was the first of the new built vessels that went to sea, under Captain Truxtun. She sailed in June, 1798, and was followed by the United States, and a little later by the Constitution, both these latter sailing in July, the same year. The first prize made under our present naval organization, was the French privateer Le Croyable. She was a schooner of 14 guns, and was captured by the sloop-of-war Delaware, Captain Decatur.—The above historical facts we have gleaned from Mr. Cooper's excellent Naval History of the United States.—*Boston Post.*

Steam boat law—Important Decision.—We learn from the New-Orleans Bee, that the U. S. Circuit Court for Louisiana has decided that the law of Congress concerning steam boats, is not applicable to boats navigating the Mississippi river. There are nearly one hundred and fifty suits, to which this decision is applicable. The case before the Court was that of the United States vs. Capt. Price, on an information, that the said Captain had not complied with the act of Congress in procuring iron tiller ropes for the use of his boat.

This seems to us to be a most extraordinary decision, as Congress in passing the law intended to have more direct reference to the steam boats navigating the Mississippi and other Western waters, than to those in other parts of the country. The decision may be right by the letter of the law, but it is strangely inconsistent with the intention of those who made it.

Fighting by measure.—The usual place of resort for Dublin duelists, is called the *Fifteen Acres.* An attorney of that city, in penning a challenge, thought, most likely, he was drawing a lease, and invited his antagonist to meet him at the place called Fifteen Acres, *be the same more or less.*

From the *Southern Agriculturist*.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—No. II.

Messrs. Editors: The proposition to build up in North Carolina a system of Common School education, or in other words to establish throughout her limits Free Schools, old and accessible with the last Legislature. The idea then first received a living form, and has been developed as the State or parties as they could mould it. I believe that it will, in all future time, be marked as a bright era in our history, and that a stream of gratitude to that body will issue from it, that will never dry up. So it is now, and ever will be to the legislature that conceived the idea, and first set apart a portion of our annual revenue for the purpose. It is known to you that it has been in contemplation for years past. The first step was to raise the money—to create a fund, which has been denominated the "Literary Fund," and is placed, by law, under the management of a Board of Literature, constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name of "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of N. C.," and composed of the Governor, by virtue of his office, as president, and three others, honorably nominated and appointed by the Governor under and with the advice of his council. By an Act of 1825, certain property of the State was surrendered to this fund, such as all the swamp lands, three bank and other stocks, the revenue arising from the entries of vacant lands, the tax on retailers, and auctioneers. The proceeds from these sources, together with what the State has, from time to time, otherwise added, constitute our present School Treasury. It will be recollected that a part of the "Surplus Money," received from the general government, was also given to this Fund. Thus, for many years the Fund has been accumulating. It has not been idle. As soon as a dollar came into hand, it was instantaneously invested in some profitable way, and the interest, as that as realized, has been re-invested—so that principal and interest have been kept active until they amount to the very respectable sum I will now mention.

But before I enumerate the items of property owned by the Fund, I wish to say a word upon another point.

It is argued by some that we have not money enough to begin with—that we shall hinder away what little we have in a fruitless effort, on account of its insufficiency, and they scout at the idea of $60 a year sustaining a school. Now, I imagine, the whole matter is not understood by such. My information tells me, that the legislature apportioned this sum among the districts solely for the interim between their session and the next, intending of the next, to divide according to the means of the Fund, and the wants of the districts. By the division of $40 to each district, the means of the Fund were not exhausted,—fact at all, as you will presently see. I am told their estimates were made in this wise: In August, 1839, the people vote—at the first Court thereafter, the magistrates, a majority being present, appoint the superintendents, who proceed to lay off the county into districts, and report to the first court in 1840. This court, (first in 1840) levies a tax of $20 for every district, in the same manner as taxes for other county purposes are levied. In the next place, the school houses are to be built. When the county is divided into districts, the tax laid, and houses erected, and all authenticated to the Governor, we are entitled to the $40. To complete all this will advance us far into 1840, so far that the legislature supposed $60 would be sufficient until its next meeting. They did not design $40 to be the fixed annual contribution, but merely for that period, expecting it to be changed, as its resources would justify.

Again as to its sufficiency. It is questionable whether the districts would wish the school continued the whole year. Many children cannot be spared from home during the busy farming seasons, and in making our estimate of the cost of a teacher, this must be considered. In Pennsylvania, where gigantic strides have been made in this great and good work, the schools were kept open only four months up to the last year, and during 1838, only seven months. In Connecticut, schools are supported so long as the allowance to each child holds out and then the doors are closed. Similar regulations prevail in other States. It is true, the whole year would be preferable, but we must crawl before we try to walk. Shall we reject a half loaf because we cannot get a whole one? The schools can be continued as many months as the public money will sustain them, and individuals can contribute after the present mode, and keep them open, if they like, until the regular annual return of the time for public appropriation. Cannot neighborhood schools be held in town public houses as well as at private ones? Can they not be raised as easily at any proportion of the public time as now? Would it not be more convenient to all, and more common schools to be which perhaps there would not otherwise be during the whole year.

Further, it is conceded that competent females are the most efficient and patient of instructors, particularly of small children. Would there not be a wide difference between their pay and that of men? If not employed for the whole term, would it not be found advantageous to gain from the ranks in the summer, at the instruction of the existing schools, while the larger ones remain on the farm? If we feel truly concerned, and take the proper interest in the judicious management of the whole matter, we can cause a small sum of money to turn to vast effects. To this end the whole is admirably adapted. The people in each district will have the entire control of their own school and nothing to do with the balance. Then—the superintendents are selected by the county court—they are not to be less than five nor more than ten in number—they elect one of their number chairman, and as a body are designated the "Superintendents of Common Schools for Guilford county." Their duty is to district the county, to apply and receive the money from the State, and pay it over to the several districts—to aid and assist them, and to be the organ of the county in all matters touching the schools—the public agents for the general superintendence of the county school system. These superintendents appoint in each district, and but one there, but more than one, "School Committee men," who officiate for the district as the superintendents do for the county. Each district is to regulate its own operations—as the location of its house, the order of its construction, as well as the manner, whether by contribution, mutual labor, or otherwise—the length of time and what months to have the school—the employment of the teacher, as well as his boarding, whether alternately among themselves, or how—in fine, in all matters pertaining thereto. This is readily done by meeting at some central point, and a majority soon decides all questions. Thus each one will act for itself, except in collecting the tax, which will be levied and collected by the county court indiscriminately off the whole county, and $20 handed over to each.

Other possible curtailments of expense may be mentioned. Some patriotic and generous individual may present the district with a lot of ground for their house, and even with a house, should one fall conveniently to the centre. Another may offer to board the teacher while in their employment. Others full of public spirit and magnanimity, may contribute individually to the support of the school, so as to push along such a noble undertaking.—It is possible, also, that many of the present school houses may be used, and thereby save the cost of the erection of a new one,—the people of each district having to build their own, as you observe from the Law.

I have extended this number far enough, and must omit my promise, to give an exhibit of the Literary Fund, until the next.

GUILFORD.

Improved Species of Cotton.—There is a communication in the last *Southern Agriculturist* from Col. Elmore, describing a new species of Cotton selected in Alabama from a field of the Petit Gulf Cotton. It grows much taller than the common plant, and bears a number of short lateral branches only 4 or 5 inches in length, and bearing twin pods or clusters of 6 or 7 pods on each branch. The cotton is finer than any other kind of short staple, commands 4 or 5 cents more, and the product is very much more abundant. The plant, with leaves like other cotton, resembles the okra in other respects, and in rich land will reach a height of 8 or 9 feet. The seed is not yet in general use, and the small quantity to be had sells at very high prices. It ripens earlier than the other cotton, and stands a better chance, therefore, of escaping the worm, which is very destructive to late crops in the Southwest.—*Charleston Mercury.*

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that a beautiful sloop of war, to bear the name of "Yorktown," is to be launched from the Navy Yard at Gosport, on the 17th instant. She is built after the model adopted by the Board of Naval Constructors, which convened at Washington last Summer, and is to mount 16 guns. Much credit is justly due to the mechanics of the yard for their despatch in the construction of this fine vessel, which we learn only occupied them 75 working days. The day selected for the launch is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, (an apt association of names and events,) and that of the first opening of the Dry Dock at Gosport to receive the Delaware 74.—June 17, 1833.

Churches vs. Theatres.—Quite a number of theatres in this country have been converted into churches, during a few years past. It appears, however, that the tide is now turning, as the Messrs (Georgia) Evangelist assures us that the Baptist church in that city is being converted into a theatre!

Great Gang of Coiners Arrested.—The United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York has, through the aid of several of the active vigilant police officers, succeeded in capturing that of a desperate gang of coiners with a large quantity of the base coins, with dies, moulds, &c.

Silk.—The Chenie hill Cocoonery, near Mount Holly, New Jersey, has nearly 100,000 worms in the process of winding. A crop of beautiful cocoons was brought to Philadelphia on Saturday last from this establishment, which had been perfected in twenty-four days.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

We have been requested by a correspondent in the South, who desires to possess himself of the Letter of General Jackson which will be found below, to either procure and send him a copy of it or to publish it in our columns. As we have no copy of this Letter but that which is to be found in the file of the National Intelligencer, we have preferred the last of these alternatives, supposing that others of our readers, as well as he, may be willing to have their memory of it refreshed by its re-publication.

What use our correspondent designs to make of this letter now, we are not informed. For ourselves, some of the thoughts which arose in our minds, on the re-perusal of it at so long an interval from its date, were such as must naturally occur to every reader, and which it is unnecessary to do more than allude to. But, beyond these thoughts, the course of time has already converted this letter, as one of the pages of the political history of our country, into a really interesting document.

The predominant trait of the letter, upon the face of it, is a marked self-esteem, such as was natural, we may almost say excusable, in a citizen fresh from military command, his head yet giddy with the fame of popular applause, and bringing with him into civil life the habits of thought and action acquired in the camp and the field. Looking more closely at the letter, however, a more cunning hand than the General's is plainly discernible in its composition. The thrusts at Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay are too cunningly inserted to have been planned by a brave old soldier more intent upon conquering in open war than upon undermining by covet insinuations. The allusions to the ridiculous story of a bargain between those eminent citizens, which was then the great staple of the party, is too deep to have been contrived by General Jackson, although we dare say he was one of the very few decent men in the country who believed it, for he was just the man to be imposed upon by the arts of the plausible demagogues who crowded around him and barred all other access to him.

But the view of this letter in which it is most worthy of consideration is that of a rough draught of the creed of a new party, of which Gen. Jackson was then the approved head. That creed embraced, it will be seen, only two prominent points: first, the restriction of the Presidential term of office to a single term; and, secondly, the exclusion from office under the Executive of Members of Congress, (and persons who might within two years have been Members of Congress.) These are the principles professed by Gen. Jackson, and upon which, and with general hurra for him as a fortunate soldier, he came into office.

In what manner he and his party carried out these principles, after he came into power, history will also relate. The new President was not warm in his seat, before he surrounded himself with a Cabinet composed altogether of Members (or late Members) of Congress, who had been mainly instrumental in electing him, and filled other high offices of the Government with citizens similarly circumstanced; and, so far from retiring from office at the end of a single term, he was quite willing (to say the least of it) to be a candidate for re-election, and, it was said, might, after serving the second term, have been *persuaded* even to serve a third.

These facts are full of instruction. They especially admonish us, as indeed does all the teaching of history, to take heed to the actions, rather than the professions, of those who come before the People as candidates for their confidence and favor.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER

To the Legislature of the State of Tennessee in December, 1825.

Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress. Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the State a person for the high and responsible situation of President, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet, inasmuch as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my consent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; yet, however, without its being previously proposed by my friends that a longer term of service than one Congress would neither be required nor expected. That service has been performed. I was still, though, pondering and in doubt whether arrangements to my resigning might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to announce the full term which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination is, that travelling to the city of Washington twice a year imposes no inconsiderable fatigue; and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion, yet I am aware of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a point (but that you have lately had before your body,) the amending the Constitution of the United State in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the People of the United States exists, and on which the security of our republican system may depend. But having been honored of a majority of your honorable body presenting again my name to the American People for the office of Chief Magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate; but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my conscience assures, charge me with dereliction from the independent ground then occupied with regarding the most exposed one as, by assigning for the Presidential choice. And by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American People. I must contend to be excused from any further exertion in the matter, and to suggest, in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others; and hence I feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may arise and suspicious arise of the exercise of an influence tending to lay own aggrandizement. Accept, &c. &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The house being built in Burlington, N. J. for the purpose of an extensive cocoonery, was entirely demolished on Thursday afternoon by a tornado. Twelve persons were at work at the place—two on the roof at the time of the fall—but no one was injured.

An interesting young woman, aged about 19 years was crushed to death on the Erie canal, in passing under a bridge near Rochester, on Tuesday week.

particular and [illegible] the Convention [illegible] gives the names of [illegible] be being, at that time, [illegible] days old. Tth. George Graham, William Hutchison, Jesse Clark and Robt. Robinson, aged citizens of Mecklenburg, testify to all the facts stated and, in their own language, assert that "Resolves were passed which went to declare the people of Mecklenburg, Free and Independent of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, which were signed by all the Delegates and openly proclaimed." Wm. John Bunch, esq. in a most interesting letter, confirms all the circumstances detailed by previous witnesses, and gives a short account of his own. Having reached an old neighbor, aged 91, *if not know any thing about this affair, the aged resident* Orange, Tax Payer declared "independence long before any body else." Rob. Logan, Alexander Samuel Wilson, John Davidson, J. G. M. Ramsay, James Johnson, Elijah Johnson, and James White all confirm these statements from their own personal knowledge. And yet, in the face of such evidence, where every link in the chain connecting an attempt is made to deprive North-Carolina of her just and merited fame, on the strength of such a discovery, as the above. But it may be asked, who passed the Resolutions of the 31st of May? We answer, the "Committee of Safety," appointed by the Convention for the purpose of using every exertion "to spread the love of country and the fire of freedom throughout America." The Resolutions speak for themselves: "This day, the Committee met, &c." What Committee? Why the Committee appointed 11 days before!

No, North Carolina is not to be deprived, on so flimsy a pretext as this, of the honor of having, at a period of darkness and oppression, without concert with others, without assurance of support from any quarter, all fear of consequences lost in a sense of their county's wrongs, nobly dared to assert that independence, of which whoever might have thought, none had the spoken; and thus earned for her sons, throughout all time, the proud boast of having given birth to the FIRST Declaration of Independence.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

The perfect unity with which some of the Van Buren papers in the South attempt to fasten upon every opponent of the administration, a connection of some sort, with the designs of the abolitionists, has often excited our indignation. With the recorded fact before our eyes that Mr. Van Buren himself has voted under oath, against the admission of any state into the Union, which tolerated slavery, and for the continuance of free negro suffrage in New York, is it not a small tax upon our patience to hear his friends herald him forth as the peculiar friend and champion of Southern rights and institutions?

Among those editors who have been most forward and pertinacious in their attempts to abuse the public mind at the South, is the editor of the Nashville Union, the organ of the administration in Tennessee. He has for some time past, been abusing John Bell, Judge White, and other distinguished Southrons, and charging them with being leagued with the abolitionists, because, forsooth, they are opposed to the immediate Van Buren. It now turns out that *this very editor himself is an abolitionist, and one too of the worst order!* He came to Tennessee, or rather was imported into that State, in February last, to become the champion of the administration party. He became so noisy about abolition, that suspicions began to be entertained that he himself might not be altogether untainted, and upon being accused, he acknowledged that while he was the editor of the New Bedford (Massachusetts) Gazette in 1837, he had published abolition productions for the purpose of procuring for the Van Buren party, the votes of the abolitionists! that "he had labored to convince the abolitionists that it was their duty to support the administration." This much he has admitted, and the testimony has been produced to prove that at the time above alluded to, he was a rank, out and out abolitionist himself—*that in order to propitiate the free negroes of New Bedford, and secure their votes for the Van Buren ticket, he proposed that they should be allowed to vote one of the candidates to be run upon that ticket, which being agreed to by his political friends, he himself, then editor of the New Bedford Gazette, was voted by the free negroes as the man of their choice to be run upon the ticket, and he was run and beaten by the Whigs.*

This was in 1837, and now in 1839, not two short years having elapsed, this same, this pseudonyme of the free negroes of New Bedford, is imported to the South and placed at the head of a leading administration paper, for the purpose of abusing high minded and distinguished sons of the South as abolitionists, because they refuse to support Van Buren! He is now one of the apostles of Democracy—pointed point, casting the faithful—a Missionary sent to enlighten us upon politics, and convert us to Van Burenism! With such champions as this, the party ought to be eminently successful in the South. They ought to carry every thing before them in this benighted region. We commend him to the right hand of fellowship, among our democratic brethren of the press. He preaches Van Burenism like a crusader, and shouts democracy like

Charlotte:

Thursday, July 4, 1839.

☞ The Rail Plan is confined. It shall be attended to next week.

☞ For the second No. of Guilford, in preceding columns, on the School Law.

☞ See Gov. Jackson's Letter to the Legislature of Tennessee in 1825.

☞ We have a fine season now. Although the corn has suffered from the long drought and fly, yet very little of it is seriously injured, and from present appearances an abundant crop will bless the exertions of the husbandman. We understand that the crop of Wheat in this vicinity is unprecedented.

☞ We learn from the Raleigh *Star* that the Chinch Bug has been doing considerable damage to the Wheat in Chatham, Orange, Granville and Franklin counties, so much so, that whole fields have been destroyed, and fears are entertained that they will attack the corn. These pests are said to be natives of the forest, and that occasional burning of the woods will prevent them from becoming troublesome. We would advise our agricultural friends by all means to try the experiment in the Fall.

☞ The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital Stock for the last six months payable on the 1st instant. The Bank of Cape Fear has also declared a dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 8th instant. This is evidence of the Banks being in a flourishing condition.

☞ *Affairs in Florida.*—Meetings have been held in Tallahassee, St. Augustine, and Apalachicola, disapproving of the treaty made with the Indians by Gen. M'Comb. They seem determined to adhere to no treaty except the treaty of Payne's Landing, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should be removed.

☞ By the arrival of the U. S. sloop of war Warren at New Orleans, intelligence has been received of the capitulation of the Federalist troops at Tampico to the central troops under Gen. Arista. This restores tranquility and puts an end to the Federal cause.

☞ Mackenzie, the leader of the Canada Patriots, who was lately tried in New York for raising troops to invade the Queen's territory, has been found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars. He conducted his own cause.

☞ We observe it stated by two of our District papers, and learn that there is no doubt of the fact, that Col. John Campbell, Treasurer of the United States, has received his dismission from office, to take effect at an early day. Considering the character of this officer, and the remarkable circumstances under which he accepted the appointment, as detailed at the time by the Richmond Enquirer, we should have felt much surprise at his dismissal, if public rumor had not, pending the Virginia elections, prepared us for such a move as soon as these elections should have taken place. What partisan, rejected by the People, will be rewarded with this responsible office, we have not heard.—*Nat. Intel.*

The New York Evening Post says that Mr. Campbell has been removed for neglect of duty. Doubtful.

☞ There has been several more cases of Yellow Fever in Charleston. The Yellow Fever has also made its appearance at New Orleans.

☞ The following is an extract of a letter dated the 12th ult. from a planter in Marengo county, Alabama, published in the Charleston *Courier*:

"Since my last, the aspect of things has changed very materially. From one of the most favorable springs that the planters could desire, we have at present the most unfavorable prospects. We have not had a drop of rain for the last five weeks, and such has been the intense heat of the sun, that in many cases the negroes had to refrain to cover nearly plots perfectly exhausted."

☞ *Fire at New Orleans.*—On the 11th ult. a fire broke out in a "cotton pickery" near the corner of St. Peter and Perdido streets which soon destroyed a whole square. About 25 buildings were consumed. Two children are said to have been burned to death. The loss falls heavily upon a class of people limited in their means.

☞ *Whig Meeting.*—The Whig state Convention which recently assembled in this state, nominated the Hon. E. B. Creaston, and the Hon. J. L. Tillinghast, as candidates for Congress, and elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the National Convention:

NATHANIEL RUGGLES, of Newport.
JAMES F. SIMMONS, of Johnston.
WM. ANTHONY, of Coventry.
BYRON DIMON, of Bristol.

☞ The New York Commercial states that all the berths in the main saloon of the British Queen, which is to sail from that city for London on the 1st of August, are already engaged, and that the list for the other state rooms is filling up very rapidly.

☞ *State Senator and Governor of Virginia.*—The Alexandria Gazette, of Thursday, says: "Public opinion amongst the opposition party in Virginia seems to be fast settling down in a determination, to endeavor to re-elect Mr. Rives to the Senate of the United States; and to make Mr. Tyler, Governor of the State. Mr. Rives is a conservative, democratic senator to avow himself in decided opposition to the present administration."

☞ It is said that Mr. Colhoun has contributed $5000 to establish an administration and anti-abolition paper in New-York. It is to be called the "*United States Sentinel and National Union*;" the first number will appear early in August. A large amount has been subscribed.—[*N. Y. Express.*

☞ The Planter's Hotel, in Augusta, with the outbuildings, stables, &c. occupying an entire square, was consumed by fire on the 18th ult. Loss $35,000—insurance $20,000.

☞ The St. Louis Republicans relates as a singular circumstance that whilst a man was on his trial in that city for passing a counterfeit note, the same itself was stolen from court, and the accused party had consequently to be released.

☞ The Philadelphia *Gazette* states that the two sons of Dr. Dyott, who was recently convicted of defrauding his creditors, have absconded from that city.

☞ *Official Promptitude.*—We perceive (says the *N. Y. Com. Adv.* of 20th inst.) that the President has exercised a commendable promptitude in the removal of Mr. Gay, American consul at Martinique, whose inattention to the interests of his country has been so loudly complained of as to require his dismissal. But will the President stop here? We hope not. Much greater complaints are made against Mr. Trist, our consul at Havana, and rumors dark and dismal, upon this dark subject are afloat. Will the President cause an inquiry to be made?—*Char. Courier.*

☞ *The Exploring Expedition.*—The U. S brig *Porpoise*, Capt. Wilkes, was spoken on the 25th of March by the American ship *Hudson*. The *Porpoise* was 68 days from Orange Harbor, Terra del Fuego, bound to Falmouth. Left in company with the *Sea Gull*, tender. The *Peacock*, and tender, *Flying Fish*, sailed from Orange Harbor a few days sooner than the *Porpoise*.

☞ The Secretary of State is now travelling in the North. On Sunday, the 16th ultimo, he was at Portland, in Maine.

☞ The President of the U. S. left Washington on the 20th ult. on a visit to his native State.

U. S. Mint, Charlotte, July 1, 1839.

Mr. Holton, Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

In your last weeks paper you make the following extract from the Raleigh Register:

"*Branch Mint.*—As the superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte seems so ready to engage in a controversy with Gov. Dudley about the Branch Mints, we should like him to answer one question. How happens it that the wastage and contingent expenses of one month in 1837 were greater than the same expenses for the whole of 1838? See Document No. 189, 3d page."

I answer the query by quoting the Document in full:

"Document 189, 3d page. Annual expenses of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C. exclusive of the buildings, machinery and enclosing grounds, apparatus, tools and fixtures, agreeably to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February, 1839.

1837. Officers and Clerk,	$10,468 86	
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses,	5,500 00	
Compensation to laborers,	1,500 00	
		17,468 86
1838. Officers and Clerk,	$7,000 00	
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses,	5,400 00	
Compensation to laborers,	3,600 00	
		16,000 00
		$33,468 86

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Feb. 6, 1839.

Such is the verbatim copy of the Document before me on which Mr. Gales has thought proper to state "that the wastage of gold and the expenses of the Mint for one month in 1837, were greater than the whole of 1838." This statement has been copied in your paper and others. Did Mr. Gales read the Document? The expenses for wastage of gold and contingencies, as will be seen, for the whole year of 1837 was only $100 more than the expenses for the whole year of 1839, a very near similitude—quite as near, I reckon, as Mr. Gales's expenses are from one year to another. I cannot expect "in these piping times" of party detraction that Mr. Gales will do me the justice to correct or contradict this false statement, which if true would reflect either upon my fidelity or capacity. I therefore correct it myself, and however with any disposition, as he intimates, to engage in a controversy with even the Governor; and certainly still less with his man Friday. I can only say in conclusion, that the Editor, who from such a document before him, could extract such a statement, intends to deceive the public; or he is equal in cogacity only to the wise man of Gotham, who extracted sunbeams from cucumbers.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

Deplorable Event.—On Friday, Dr. Gourrier's two children, one between eight and ten, and the other from ten to twelve years of age, while on their way home from school, fell in with other children who were bathing in the river. The youngest stripped and went in—the eldest seeing his brother embarrassed in an eddy, went to his assistance. It so happened, however, that the brothers embraced each other so closely, that neither could swim, and both went down. This misfortune occurred in the parish of St. James, and so affected the father of the boys, that he is said to have lost his reason. The situation of the wife and mother is truly deplorable.—*Char. Cou.*

Ben. F. Butler, Esq. has accepted an invitation from the Dialectic Society of the cadets of West Point, to deliver an address to the Society, about the 18th of this month, on the occasion of the members of the society constituting the present graduating class, leaving the institution.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A New play, called "*Bill Sweenor*," which is making much noise in Arkansas, is said to have been written by Archibald *Yell*, Esq.

"The Power of patronage recently declared by the supreme interpretation of Congress, power in no measure, could Federal influences in many parts of the Confederation will predominate. Elections are constantly or further approximate periods, determine on the state seats of Southern and Western land, in rotation through towns, and in the great general stations of Brunswick and Plymouth."

"The King of England is the dispenser of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts; he has power over the conduct of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and surrounds them, then and upon all the principles of human action, will dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate their action in all the departments of State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate like body, subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President, to rule as easily and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Senate." "We must look forward to the time when the nomination of the President can carry any man through the Senate, and the election can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage. I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of *one man?* and what is the government of one man but a monarchy?"

Reader, where do you suppose the above edifying extracts come from? From the Report against executive patronage of a Committee, of which Mr. *Van Buren* was a member and Mr. *Benton* was chairman, during the Presidency of Mr. Adams!—*Columbia Telescope.*

The Prospect.—The accounts from every part of the State justify the assertion, that North Carolina will give her Whig brethren, throughout the Union, no cause to blush for her degeneracy at our approaching Election. At the commencement of the Extra Session, our delegation in Congress stood 8 Whigs to 6 Van Burenites. At the close of the late session it stood 7 Administration to 6 Whigs—Messrs. Charles Shepherd, and Sawyer, elected as Whigs, having gone over to the Sub-Treasury. At the next Session, our Representation will again stand 8 to 5 at the lowest calculation for the Whigs, though the chances are equal for 9 to 4 or even to 10 to 3. A long poll, then—a strong poll and a poll altogether.—*Ral. Register.*

☞ *"Home Manufacture."*—J. & R. Sloan have at their store a supply of *Nails* and *Brads*, of various sizes, manufactured by Pollexfoder and Burton of Lincoln county. The article could not be distinguished from the northern manufacture—except, indeed, it might be by their superiority. This speaks well for the mineral resources of North Carolina, when developed by spirited enterprise. How much longer will the people of the west feel the necessity of easy communication with their brethren of the east, where they might compete with northern manufactures? Verily, Old Rip Van Winkle's "*bowels yearn.*"—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Extraordinary Minister.—The Courier and Enquirer says that a special agent of the administration has been appointed to go to England to purchase sealing-wax, penknives, paper, carpets, tapestry, &c. for the use of the Government.

Party Vituperation.—The Ancients, in their fables and allegories, generally kept in view the elucidation of truth. The Hydra, for instance, the many headed monster which, whenever deprived of one head, was instantly supplied with two others in its place, and which Hercules, with all his prowess, was unable to conquer, until aided by one of the deities, is an apt and forcible illustration of falsehood and slander, and can be likened to nothing else. Truth of itself, however keen and powerful, is scarcely ever a match for falsehood. Like Hercules, it may strike down head after head of the monster, but other heads more venomous than the first, will instantly appear in their places. And this will ever be the case, until universal intelligence, like the fabled deity which aided Hercules in the destruction of his monster, shall come to the assistance of truth. Then, and not till then, will slander, that many-headed monster, be banished from our midst.—Then, and not till then, will Demagogues, the bane and pest of Republics, who thrive and feast and fatten on vituperation and falsehood, be driven into obscurity.—*Ral. Register.*

The Edenton Gazette states that the Crops in that part of the State are of the most luxuriant growth, and that the prospect of the Farmer is better than at any previous period within the Editor's recollection.

A Large Mammoth.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 16th instant says, that a Mr. Cock, residing 22 miles south west of that city, is raising the largest Mammoth beans ever seen in the western country. From the extremity of one seed to that of the other is supposed to measure *fifteen feet.*

What's in a name!—There is a firm in Boston which flourishes under the nomenclature of NEAL and PEAT.

There is also one in Middletown, (Conn.) which hangs out a sign so as to direct the reader of the biblical fact that DAVID slew and GOLIAH FELL.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at its last term, notice is hereby given to the Magistrates of the County, that they appear at Tuesday of the County Court to be held in July next, when the propriety of building a new Court House will be taken into consideration.

Test: M. DATES, C. C. C.

June 29, 1839. 452

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber has moved his Machine to his Mills on the Catawba River, 12 miles South-west of Charlotte, owing to the scarcity of water in the former place during the Carding Season. He is now ready to commence business. For the accommodation of those few remaining, he will have a depositee in Charlotte at the store of Williams & Boyd. Customers leaving Wool there will be careful to mark their bags. He will make a trip to Charlotte once in every ten days for that business. The customers will be careful to prepare their Wool well, just as you would if you were going to card it by hand. Persons wishing to have their Wool carded would do well to bring it in before cold weather. Price 8 cents, or its equivalent in Wool, I cent extra for the trouble of that left in Charlotte.

☞ He thanks the public for their liberal support last year and solicits a continuance for the present.

WM. H. NEEL.

June 26, 1839. 452

Wanted,

5 or 6 NEGRO MEN, for which liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this office.

July 1, 1839. 457f

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July, 1839.

A—N. W. Alexander.

B—J. M. Black, Rev. J. M. Bradley, Wm. H. Byers, A. Bethel, A. J. Brandis, J. Brown, J. Blount, R. S. Berryhill, G. Baker, J. Blackwood, S. J. W. Barnhill.

C—Dr. A. W. Caldwell, S. J. Caldwell, G. Creelon, Wm. Cashman, Mrs. P. Crowe, A. Osburn, Wm. R. Collier, Miss H. Crowe, J. Wm. Campbell, T. Charles, R. Wm. Cain, J. L. Cashman, Miss J. E. Cox, R. Collins, Wm. P. Clark.

D—J. N. Davis, Mrs. E. M. Davidson, R. F. Davidson, J. Dobree.

E—C. Erwin, C. Elms, Mrs. E. Eagle, Sen. M. Eddy.

F—Wm. Flinn, Freem. Steel & Co. E. Ford, J. Foster, J. Fite, A. Flannigan, R. Freeman.

G—Col. N. Green, J. W. Gray, D. F. Glen, J. Wm. H. Gilmer, J. Wm. Grissom, S. Greene, Maj. J. Grissom, A. Gillett.

H—Dr. Wm. H. Harris, J. Hutton, J. Hunter, J. Harris & Co., Mrs. J. Hutton, J. H. Howie, Mrs. P. Hamilton, J. W. Hotchkiss, Wm. Harrison, J. Hipp, Col. D. Harry, R. G. E. Harbinson, A. Hunter, C. J. Harris.

J—G. Jones, J. Johnston.

K—Miss C. P. Kirkpatrick, S. F. Kerr, G. W. Kerr, J. Kerr.

L—D. Ledwell, S. Lentle, J. Lentzgrass.

M—J. M'Gimsie, S. T. Marks, S. Wm. M'Willson, Col. C. Myers, J. D. Mahon, H. A. Montgomery, S. Morris, J. M'Colough, R. M'Conaughey, S. Morris, J. D. Martin, E. M'Cree, H. M'Cluney, A. Marion.

N—Wm. G. Newville, Wm. Neale, Jr. Neal, Molley, J. Northey, G. V. Noles, R. Wm. B. Nash.

O—J. L. A. Orr, S. M. Osborne.

P—Miss S. E. Pressley, S. C. Pettis, E. B. Parker, J. Potts, G. Pierce, S. Dr. C. Pressly, E. Pettit, S. Pettit, J. Porter.

R—Wm. K. Reed, Miss H. C. Reed, A. Rayburn, A. Robinson, S.

S—Secretary of Piedmont Lodge, J. Miss Sloan, R. Searcy, J. or C. Stanton, J. Searcy, A. Sloan or J. Rea, J. T. Sample, M. Sherrill, Sherrey, J. Simpson.

T—Wm. Todd, Miss L. Todd, C. Todd, J. Thompson, J. Thompkyard, S. Tarlton, Chas. M. Thompson, D. Thompson, J. Thompson, Mrs. J. L. Todd, Wm. A. Todd.

W—Wm. Wilson, 2, A. S. Wasson, Miss M. McWillie, J. Weeks, J. C. Williams, S. J. Wilkins, T. A. Wilson, S. Wilson, Capt. Wadkins, Gen. L. Wadkins, Mrs. E. C. Wilson, Miss E. Wilson.

R. E. WILLIAMS, P. M.

NOTICE.

WILL anyone who purchased of confectionary from a wagon, on the 1st inst., please return same to the owner, who will be found at the old stand, No. 7 Dock street, every day, as he is about to leave the city, and cannot do without it.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Taylor, Harris & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

June 6, 1838. 444wf

50,000 Cruzier Havana Bullion.

THE undersigned is now prepared to receive proposals for the delivery of the above amount of Bullion, at the city of Mexico, in the month of July next, in such quantities as may be required by the contractors. The Bullion will be delivered in the Mint, and must be of the fineness of 11 dinners and 2 grains. Payment will be made in Mexican dollars, at the rate of 17 dollars per ounce. The Bullion will be received in Vera Cruz, and the delivery will commence on the 1st of July next, and be completed by the 1st of September following. All persons wishing to contract for the same, are requested to call on the undersigned, at No. 7 Dock street, Vera Cruz, where they will be informed of the terms and conditions of the contract.

J. K. WILSON.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Mercery business, under the firm of Johnson & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

R. H. JOHNSON.
WM. H. JOHNSON.
JOHN M. MORRISON.

June 6, 1838. 443

Encouragement Grape,

ATTENTION!

YOU are wanted to support the Encouragement Grape, which is now in full bearing, at the corner of Judy and Jones streets, at 2 o'clock, P. M. every day, and on Saturday at 12 o'clock. The Encouragement Grape is the first ever offered to the public, and is an object worthy the attention of every lover of fine fruit. It is of a delicious flavor, and is the best grape for the table ever introduced into this country. It will also be cultivated by myself this season, and every attention will be paid to insure it to perfection. Those wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, at the corner of Judy and Jones streets, where they will be waited on with pleasure.

RICHD. TREDENNICK.

June 6, 1838. 443

NOTICE.

THE Board of Trustees of Grape Hall Academy will meet at the Academy, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M. for the purpose of examining the Academy, and for the transaction of other business. By order of the Board,

J. K. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

June 6, 1838. 443

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